

Exhibit 16

CPT Reply Brief in Support of their Proposed Claim Constructions

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al-i-en-age (āl'yan-ij, ā'lē-an-) *n* The state or condition of being alien or an alien.

al-i-en-ate (āl'yan-āt, ā'lē-an-) *tr. v.* -ated, -ating, -ates. 1. To cause (someone previously friendly or affectionate) to become unfriendly or indifferent; estrange: *alienate a friend*. 2. To remove or dissociate (oneself, for example): "man cannot alienate himself from his own consciousness" (Wylie Sypher). 3. To cause to be transferred; turn away: "he succeeded in alienating the affections of my only ward" (Oscar Wilde). 4. Law To transfer (property) to the ownership of another —See Synonyms at *estrangle* [Latin *aliēnāre*, from *aliēnus* ALIEN] —**al-i-en-a-tor** (-ā'tor) *n*.

al-i-en-a-tion (āl'yan-ā'shən, ā'lē-an-) *n* 1. The condition of being an outsider; a state of isolation: "His alienation is far more acute than Holmes's . . . not an eccentric but rather an outcast." (F.R. Shaw). 2. Psychology. A state of estrangement between the self and the objective world, or between different parts of the personality. 3. The act of alienating; estrangement; disaffection: "In the decades after 1795 there was a profound alienation between classes in Britain." (E.P. Thompson). 4. Law. The act of transferring property, or title to it, to another. 5. Psychiatry. Obsolete. Mental derangement.

al-i-en-ee (āl'yan-ē, ā'lē-an-ē) *n* Law A person to whom ownership of property is transferred.

al-i-en-ism (āl'yan-iz'm, ā'lē-an-) *n* 1. The state or condition of being alien or an alien. 2. Obsolete. Psychiatry.

al-i-en-ist (āl'yan-ist, ā'lē-an-) *n* 1. Law A physician who has been accepted by a court as an expert on the mental competence of principals or witnesses appearing before it. 2. Obsolete. A psychiatrist. [French *aliéniste*, from *aliéné*, insane, from Latin *aliēnānus*, "estranged," past participle of *aliēnāre*, to ALIENATE.]

al-i-en-or (āl'yan-ōr, ā'lē-an-) *n* Law A person who transfers ownership of property to another.

a-lif (āl'li) *n* The first letter of the Arabic alphabet. [Arabic.]

a-lif-form (āl'li-fōrm, ā'lā-) *adj* Shaped like a wing; alar. [Latin *ala*, wing (see *aks-* in Appendix*)] + *-FORM*.]

Al-i-garh (āl'i-gū'r) A city in western Uttar Pradesh, Republic of India, 70 miles southeast of Delhi. Population, 185,000.

a-light (ə-'li't) *intr. v.* alighted or alit (ə-'li't), alighting, alights. 1. To come down and settle, as after flight. Used with *on* or *upon*: a bird alighting on a branch. 2. To dismount. Used with *from*. 3. Archaic. To come upon by chance. Used with *on* or *upon*: alight on an answer. [Middle English *alighen*, Old English *alīhtan* : *ā-* (intensive) + *līhtan*, to dismount, lighten, from *liht*, LIGHT (adjective).]

a-light (ə-'li't) *adj* Burning; lighted; lit up. [Middle English *alight*, Old English *alīht*, past participle of *alīhtan*, to light up : *ā-* + *līhtan*, to light, from *liht*, LIGHT.] —**a-light** *adv*.

a-lign (ə-'lin) *v.* aligned, aligning, aligns. Also *aline*, *alined*, *alining*, *alines*. —*tr.* 1. To arrange in a line. 2. To ally (oneself, for example) with one side of an argument, cause, or the like. —*intr.* To fall into line. [French *aligner*, from Old French : *ā-*, from Latin *ad-*, to + *ligne*, LINE.] —**a-lign** *or* *n*.

a-lign-ment (ə-'lin-mənt) *n* Also *a-lino-ment*. 1. Arrangement or position in a straight line. 2. A ground plan. 3. The act of aligning or the condition of being aligned.

alignment chart *Mathematics*. A nomograph (see).

a-like (ə-'lik) *adj* Having close resemblance; similar. Usually used as a predicate adjective: "All good books are alike" (Hemingway). —*adv.* In the same way, manner, or to the same degree: *They dress and walk alike*. See Usage note at both. [Middle English *alik*, Old English *gelif* : *ge-* (collective prefix) + *lic*, form (see *lik-* in Appendix*)]. —**a-like** *n*.

al-i-ment (āl'i-mənt) *n* 1. Food; nourishment. 2. Something that supports or sustains: "Liberty is to faction what air is to fire, an aliment without which it instantly expires." (James Madison). —*tr. v.* (āl'i-mənt) alimanted, -menting, -ments. To supply with food or other sustenance. [Middle English, from Latin *alimentum*, from *alere*, to nourish. See *al-* in Appendix*] —**al-i-men-tal** *adj*. —**al-i-men-tal-ly** *adv*.

al-i-men-ta-ry (āl'i-mən'trē, -tər-ē) *adj* 1. Of or pertaining to food or nutrition. 2. Pertaining to nourishment.

alimentary canal The mucous-membrane-lined tube of the digestive system, extending from the mouth to the anus and including the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and intestines.

al-i-men-ta-tion (āl'i-mən-tā'shən) *n* 1. The act or process of giving or receiving nourishment. 2. Support; sustenance.

Al-i Mo-ham-med of Shi-raz. See the Bab.

al-i-mo-ny (āl'i-mō'nē) *n., pl. -nies*. 1. Law. An allowance for support made under court order to a divorced person, usually the former wife, by the former spouse, out of the former spouse's income or estate. It is also granted without a divorce, as between legally separated persons, or those whose marriage has been annulled. 2. Maintenance; sustenance; support. [Latin *alimonia*, nutritum, support, from *alere*, to nourish. See *al-* in Appendix*.]

al-i-phat-ic (āl'i-fāt'ik) *adj* Of, pertaining to, or designating organic chemical compounds in which the carbon atoms are linked in open chains rather than rings. [From Greek *aleiphar* (stem *aleiphar-*), oil, from *aleiphein*, to anoint. See *teip-* in Appendix*.]

al-i-quot (āl'i-kwōt', -kwōt) *adj* 1. Mathematics. Of, pertaining to, or designating an exact divisor or factor of a quantity, especially of an integer. 2. Contained exactly or an exact number of times. [French (*parite*) *aliquot*, aliquot (part), from Medieval Latin (*pars*) *aliquotus*, from Latin *aliquot*, some, several : *alius*, some, other (see *al-* in Appendix*)] + *quot*, how many (see *kwo-* in Appendix*.)]

Al-is-kan-da-ri-yah. The Arabic name for Alexandria.

a-li-un-do (āl'ē-ūn'dē, ā'lē-) *adv* Law. From a source extrinsic to the matter at hand; from elsewhere: *evidence aliunde*. [Latin, from elsewhere : *alius*, other (see *al-* in Appendix*)] + *unde*, whence (see *kwo-* in Appendix*).]

a-live (ə-'liv) *adj* 1. Having life; in a living state. 2. In existence or operation; not extinct or inactive: *keep love alive*. 3. In a state of animation; full of life; lively: *Her face was alive with laughter*. 4. Now living. Used as an intensive: *the strongest man alive*. —See Synonyms at *awake*, *living* —**alive** *to*. Aware of; sensitive to: *alive to the moods of others*. —**alive** *with*. Swarming with: "This pool was alive with grills" (Douglas McCraith). [Middle English *alive*, on live, Old English *on life* : *ON* + *life*, dative of *lif*, LIFE] —**a-live** *n*.

a-liz-a-rin (ə-'liz-ə-rin) *n* Also *a-liz-a-rino* (-rīn, -rēn') An orange-red compound, C₁₆H₁₃O₄, used in dyes. [French *alizarine*, from *alizari*, madder, from Spanish, from Arabic *al-azārāh*, the juice pressed out : *al*, the + *azara*, he pressed.]

al-ka-hēst (āl'ka-hēst') *n* The hypothetical universal solvent once sought by alchemists. [Medieval Latin *alchahesi*, said to have been coined as a pseudo-Arabic word by Paracelsus.]

al-ka-les-cent (āl'ka-lēs-ənt) *adj* Becoming alkaline; slightly alkaline. [ALKAL(i) + *-ESCENT*] —**al-ka-les-cence**, **al-ka-les-con-cy** *n*.

al-ka-li (āl'ka-lī) *n., pl. -lis or -lies* 1. Chemistry. A hydroxide or carbonate of an alkali metal (see), the aqueous solution of which is bitter, slippery, caustic, and characteristically basic in reactions. 2. Any of various soluble mineral salts found in natural water and arid soils. 3. An alkali metal. [Middle English *alcaly*, from Medieval Latin *alcali*, from Arabic *al-qalī*, the ashes (of saltwort), from *qalay*, to fry.]

al-ka-li-fy (āl'ka-lī-fī, āl'ka-lī-fī) *v.* -liad, -fying, -fies. —*tr.* To make alkaline; alkalinize. —*intr.* To become alkaline.

alkali metal. Any of a group of soft, white, low-density, low-melting, highly reactive metallic elements, including lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, and francium.

al-ka-lim-e-ter (āl'ka-līm-ē-tər) *n* 1. An apparatus for measuring alkalinity. 2. An apparatus for measuring the amount of carbon dioxide evolved from a solid. —**al-ka-lim-e-try** *n*.

al-ka-lino (āl'ka-līn, -līn) *adj* 1. Of, relating to, or containing an alkali. 2. Having a pH greater than 7.

alkaline earth. 1. An oxide of an alkaline-earth metal. 2. An alkaline-earth metal. —**al-ka-lino-earth** *adj*.

alkaline-earth metal. Any of a group of metallic elements, especially calcium, strontium, and barium, but generally including beryllium, magnesium, and radium.

al-ka-lin-i-ty (āl'ka-līn-ē-tē) *n* The alkali concentration or alkaline quality of an alkali-containing substance.

al-ka-lize (āl'ka-līz) *v.* -lized, -lizing, -lizes. Also **al-ka-lin-ize** (-līn-īz). —*tr.* To make alkaline. —*intr.* To become an alkali —**al-ka-liz-a-tion** *n*.

al-ka-loid (āl'ka-loid') *n* Any of various physiologically active nitrogen-containing organic bases derived from plants, including nicotine, quinine, cocaine, atropine, and morphine. [German : ALKAL(i) + *-OID*.] —**al-ka-loi-dal** (-loid'l) *adj*.

al-ka-lo-sis (āl'ka-lō'sis) *n* Pathologically high alkali content in the blood and tissues. [New Latin : ALKAL(i) + *-OSIS*.]

al-kan-e series (āl'kān'). Chemistry. The paraffin series (see) [ALK(YL) + *-ANE*.]

al-ka-net (āl'ka-nēt') *n* 1. a. A European plant, *Alkanna tinctoria*, the roots of which yield a red dye. b. The root of this plant, or a dye prepared from it. 2. Any of several hairy plants of the genus *Anchusa*, native to the Old World, having clusters of blue flowers. Also called "bugloss." 3. A plant, the puccoon (see). [Middle English, from Spanish *alcaneza*, diminutive of *alcana*, henna, from Medieval Latin *alchanna*, from Arabic *al-hinnā*, the HENNA.]

al-ke-ne (āl'kēn') *n* Chemistry. An open-chain hydrocarbon. olefin (see). [ALK(YL) + *-ENE*.]

al-Khwa-riz-mi (āl'KHWA-rēz'mē), Muhammad ibn-Musa. Also *al-Khowa-riz-mī*. A.D. 780-850? Arab mathematician and author; regarded as the father of algebra.

Al-ko-ran. Variant of *Alcoran*.

Al Ku-wait. See *Kuwait*.

al-kyd resin (āl'kīd). Chemistry. A widely used durable synthetic resin derived from glycerol and phthalic anhydride. Also called "alkyd." [Blend of ALKYD and ACID.]

al-ky-l (āl'kīl) *n* Chemistry. A monovalent radical, such as ethyl or propyl, having the general formula C_nH_{2n+1}. [German : ALK(OHOL) + *-YL*.]

al-ky-l-a-tion (āl'ka-lā'shən) *n* Chemistry. Any process in which an alkyl group is added to or substituted in a compound, as in the reaction of olefins with paraffin hydrocarbons to make high-octane fuels.

al-ky-ne (āl'kīn') *n* Also *al-kino*. Any of a group of open-chain hydrocarbons with a triple bond and the general formula C_nH_{2n-2}. [ALKYL + *-(I)NE*.]

all (ōl) *adj* 1. The total entity or extent of: *all Christendom*. 2. The entire or total number, amount, or quantity of: *all the saints*. 3. The utmost possible of: *in all truth*. 4. Every. Used only in phrases such as *all manner*, *all kinds*. 5. Any whatsoever: *beyond all doubt*. 6. Nothing but; only: *He was all skin and bones*. —*pron.* 1. Each and every one: *All were drowned*. 2. Each and every thing: *Ten ships sailed and all returned*. See Usage note below. —*n.* 1. Everything one has: *He gave his all*. 2. The whole number; totality. —*above all*. Most of all; before everything else. —*after all*. Nevertheless. —*all in all*. Everything being taken into account. —*at all*. 1. In any and every way: *He can't walk at all*. 2. To any extent; whatever: *no money at all*. —*for all*. 1. To the extent that: *for all I care*. 2. In spite

† light/th thin, path/th this, bathe/ū cut/ūr urge/v valve/w with/y yes/z zebra, size/zh vision/o about, item, edible, gallop, circus/ a Fr ami/œ Fr te. Ger schün/ū Fr tu. Ger über/kh Ger ich. Scot loch/N Fr bon. *Follows main vocabulary. †Of obscure origin.

Exhibit 17

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